
SPRING + ONGER.

ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

including the Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the year ending December 31st, 1952.

ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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To the Chairman and Members of
The Ongar Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I submit this my first Annual Report.

My part of the report is, I regret to say, a brief and bare statement of facts. I took up my post at the end of September so I am not in a position to comment on the greater part of the period under review. Also, during the year there were three Medical Officers in charge of the Department, one of whom, Dr. J.L. Miller Wood, was serving in an acting capacity for seven months. These changes have inevitably interfered with the continuity of the work in the Department and caused the severance of local contacts, through which so much of the social side of Health work should be done.

In considering the Statistical Tables in this report, the first point to which I would like to draw your attention is to the table detailing the causes of death. It will be noted that diseases of the heart and circulation account for 52% of all the deaths. Over recent years these diseases have been on the increase and it is thought that the great strains of modern life have much to do with this increase. These figures are a small pointer to one of the new spheres developing in preventive medicine. We have learnt how to avoid many of the hazards of the bacterial environment around us, but we have now got to learn to avoid and reduce the hazards of the environment of noise, smoke, speed and increased social contact which we have created for ourselves.

The figures for the birth rate and death rate, for infant mortality rate and for the incidence of infectious disease are very satisfactory. It should be remembered, however, that these rates are taken from a relatively small population and the actual figures could change quite considerably due to chance variation alone. Those people interested in public health work should study the figures given by the Registrar General for the whole country in order to obtain a more accurate picture of trends.

It will be noticed that this year the birth rate is higher and the death rate lower than that for the country as a whole, but this does not necessarily mean that Ongar is a more fertile and healthier area than the other districts of our land showing slightly higher rates. You might find, as so often happens, that the death rate for your favourite seaside resort is higher than that for London. This will not be due to the lethal affect of sea air, but to the fact that many old people have taken up residence at the seaside on retirement from work in order to spend their last few years in a healthy spot, and it is the relatively frequent deaths amongst this increased proportion of aged persons that has caused the artificially high rate.

These points are mentioned to draw attention to the deceptiveness of figures as an indication of the health of the community. The Registrar General in his report attempts to overcome the false picture, given by the so-called crude rates and figures, by various methods of standardisation, so that in Ongar and in your seaside resort the various rates recorded would be applied to a standard population or standard rates would be applied to the known population. In this way the artificial movements of population are partially allowed for. Standardised rates cannot be calculated for this area owing to the lack of details about the population in age groups.

There still remains the fact that the figures for the whole country are nearly as good as those for Ongar. So, we can retain faith in the well-being of the Nation as a whole as well as in the well-being of our own community; for the national trends confirm our own figures, even if these latter figures have been a little distorted by artificial means and by the play of chance.

Although the health of the Nation and of the Ongar community is pretty sound, as judged by its death rates and infectious disease incidence figures, it must not be forgotten that we are only just becoming conscious of the burden of morbidity. That is to say, the burden to the community of the diseases not causing death. It is in this field that the new sphere of preventive medicine is growing, and it is along these lines that you all must begin to think. Here lie the enormous problems of mental health; problems connected with normal development of children and of child delinquency; problems of the broken home; and the many, many problems concerned with the ageing of our population.

There is therefore no reason for complacency. Certainly many bogies in the Public Health field have disappeared. We no longer have Leprosy, Malaria, Cholera or Plague in our midst; the incidence of Smallpox and Diphtheria is negligible. There is still, however, a great deal of preventable Tuberculosis, which is costing the country enormous amounts of money through the treatment services. There are still many unsolved problems in connection with

the virus diseases, the Common Cold, Poliomyelitis and even in the rise of new virus diseases.

In ending this preamble to my first report, I would affirm my belief in the old saying that "Prevention is Better than (and I would add, very much cheaper than) Cure", and I hope I have shown, albeit very briefly, that there is still a great need for emphasis to be put on the preventive services.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope that in the years to come we may together tackle and overcome some of the many difficulties still confronting us and preventing the achievement of health which is to be found only in the well-being of man's body, mind and spirit.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Public Health Committee for the very kind welcome they gave me and for their willing support to the projects in which I have been concerned. My thanks are also due to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff for the way they have co-operated in helping me to get to know the area and in supplying local information on all the health problems which have arisen.

Finally, I would like to record my thanks to Dr. F.G. Brown, Area Medical Officer, Forest Division, and his staff for supplying some of the figures given in this report.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J.F. LUCEY,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

Chairman: Councillor J. T. Coles.
Vice-Chairman: Rev. E. Bennett Rees, M.C.

MEMBERS:

F.T. Bennett	Mrs. I. Hammond	E. G. Roast
H. Boulton	Dr. S.A.M. Hatfield	Mrs. A.M.K. Simmons
F. Bretton, J.P.	S.A. James	A.W. Threadgold
D.U. Brooks	E.W. Marsh	R. Torrance
H.E. Clarke	J.T. McTurk	J. Trafford
J. Denholm	J. Milne	W.H. Twynham
L.E. Dodd	Miss J.S. Mitchell	W. Uden
Mrs. M.A. Edwards	J. Osborn	F.C. Webber
B.F.C. Floud	Mrs. B. Padfield	F.A. Wheelhouse
R.H. Furze	S. Padfield	J.R. Woollard
E. Green	A. G. Passfield	Mrs. D.I. Wyatt
Miss M.F. Hadler	R.F. Reader	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

DR. J.L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (until 28.2.1952.)
DR. J.L. MILLER WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1.3.1952 to
20.9.1952.)
DR. J.F. LUCEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 20.9.1952.)

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:
MRS. I. M. STOCK.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
MR. R.S. SHEARS, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
MR. R.F.S. MUSGRAVE, M.S.I.A.

Clerk:
MISS G.B. GUEST.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	47,236.
Population, Registrar General's Estimate ..	14,720.
Number of Inhabited Houses	4,611.
Ratable Value at 31st March, 1952	£69,675.
Sum represented by a penny rate for the:-	
financial year ending 31st March, 1952 ...	£270. 17. 10d.
" " " 31st March, 1953 ...	£285. 5. 9d.
The Rate in the Pound of the General Rate was:-	
for the financial year 1951/52	21s. 4d.
" " " " 1952/53	22s. 0d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
LIVE BIRTHS: Legitimate	143	129	272
Illegitimate	7	8	<u>15</u>
		Total:	<u>287</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population: 19.4

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
STILL BIRTHS: Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	0	0	<u>0</u>
		Total:	<u>7</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live & still) births: 24.3

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
DEATHS:	86	71	157
(Registrar General's figures)			

Death Rate per 1,000 population: 10.6

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR:			
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	0	0	<u>0</u>
		Total:	<u>4</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year (per
1,000 live births) : 13.9

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF			
AGE: Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	0	0	<u>0</u>
		Total:	<u>3</u>

NO MATERNAL DEATHS OCCURRED IN THE AREA.

CAUSES OF DEATH AS GIVEN BY THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR THE YEAR - 1952.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	0	2	2
Cancer (all forms)	17	10	27
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System.	7	9	16
Heart Disease (all forms)	34	32	66
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	3	8
Pneumonia	3	6	9
Bronchitis	2	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Congenital Malformations and Birth			
Trauma	2	0	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	0	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	0	3
All Other Accidents	2	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	3	4	7
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	0	1
	<u>86</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>157</u>
Totals:	86	71	157

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND
DEATH RATES IN THE YEAR, 1952

(Provisional figures based on weekly and quarterly returns)

Rates per 1,000 population.

	England and Wales.	160 Co. and great towns including London.	160 Smaller towns. Res. population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census.	London Administrative County.	Ongar Rural District.
BIRTHS:					
Live Births ...	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	19.4
Still births ...	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.47
DEATHS:					
All Causes ...	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	10.6

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING
THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Scarlet Fever	12	12	9	3	8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0	2	1	0	0
Erysipelas	1	2	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	51	61	7	215	76
Whooping Cough	60	28	17	23	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis..	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	2	0	1	7	1
Infective Hepatitis	7	1	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	5	4	6	0
Food Poisoning		4	26	2	1
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	0	7	2	0	0
Non-paralytic			1	0	0
Diphtheria	1	0	0	0	0

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE DISTRICT.

Laboratory Facilities.

A Ministry of Health Laboratory operates at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping. Water and ice-cream samples are examined at the Counties Public Health Laboratory, 66, Queen Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Milk samples are examined at the Institute of Agriculture, Writtle.

Hospitals.

The district is served by various hospitals under the Epping, Chelmsford and Brentwood Group Hospital Management Committees.

Child Welfare.

The Local Health Authority is the Essex County Council. Clinics are held at the following times and places:-

ONGAR:	The Congregational Church.	2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month, 2 p.m.
AERIDGE:	The Gymnasium	2nd Wednesday in the month 2 p.m.
MORETON:	The Village Hall	2nd Wednesday in the month 2 p.m.
FYFIELD:	The Village Hall	4th Friday in the month, 2 p.m.
DODDINGHURST:	The Village Hall	3rd Tuesday in the month 2 p.m.
WILLINGALE:	The Village Hall	3rd Thursday in the month 2 p.m.
BLACKMORE:	The Baptist Chapel	1st Wednesday in the month 2 p.m.
NAVESTOCK:	The Village Hall	3rd Wednesday in the month 2 p.m.
KELVEDON COMMON:	The Village Hall	1st Thursday in the month 2.30 p.m.

HIGH ONGAR:	The Village Hall	1st Monday in the month 2 p.m.
TOOT HILL:	The Parish Room Hall	4th Monday in the month 2 p.m.
ABBESS RODING:	The Village Hall	4th Wednesday in the month 2 p.m.
THEYDON MOUNT:	The Rectory (Weighing centre only).	4th Tuesday in the month 2 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation is available at any of these Centres.

Home Visiting is carried out by the County Council's Health Visitors in the area.

School Health Service.

The Education Authority is the Essex County Council. School Nurses inspect the children regularly and there is a medical inspection at each school at least once a year.

Tuberculosis.

A Chest Clinic is held at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping, every TUESDAY from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY afternoons from 2 to 4 p.m. All cases are now seen by appointment only.

During the year the Care Association covering Chigwell, Epping, Waltham Abbey and Ongar Districts continued to do useful work. The Association assists cases waiting admission to sanatorium in various ways, and arranges for the admission of child contacts to a convalescent home. It concerns itself also with the after care of patients by assistance in obtaining materials for occupational therapy and whenever possible suitable employment for those fit for work. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions and receives also a grant from the County Council.

The Honorary Secretary is Mr. A.J. Edwards, 37, Woodland Road, Loughton, Essex.

District Nurses.

District Nurses and Midwives, employed by the Essex County Council, serve the area.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1952.

WATER SUPPLY.

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The Council undertakes the supply of water to the Parishes of Blackmore, Doddinghurst, Norton Mandoville and Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp Roding, purchasing water in bulk from the Herts and Essex Waterworks Company Limited, Harlow; the Company supplying the remainder of the Rural District.

The following mains extensions have been carried out during the year:-

Herts and Essex Waterworks Co., Ltd. (Under guarantee by the Council.)

Parishes of:-	High Ongar	1,388 yards	
	Moroton	699 "	
	Shelley	776 "	
	Stanford Rivers	1,703 "	
	Theydon Mount	466 "	4,032

By the Council.

Parishes of:-	Abbess Roothing	1,806 yards.	
++	Willingale,		
	Beauchamp and		
	Berners Roothing	6,226 "	8,032

Total: 12,064.

++ These mains, completed in November, 1952, were laid in the joint Areas of the Undertakings but it was not possible to allow connections to be made until the question of the future vesting as between the Council and the Herts and Essex Waterworks Co. Ltd., has been decided. There appears to be no valid reason why connections may not be allowed pending settlement of the question of vesting but the Herts and Essex Waterworks Co. Ltd., will not permit this to be done until the issue has been determined.

- (a) Quality has been satisfactory in both areas of supply.
- (b) Quantity has generally been satisfactory and completion of the High Level storage tank at

Kelvedon Hatch has assisted in the maintenance of pressure in the Council's area of supply.

(c) Examinations of the water supplied:-

	<u>Herts & Essex.</u>	<u>District Council.</u>
Bacteriological examinations of the Raw Water	12	-
Bacteriological examinations of the Treated Water	12	3
Chemical examinations of the Treated Water	4	3

The Essex County Council also regularly sample the raw water at the Company's Pumping Station.

The results of the Bacteriological examinations were generally satisfactory and the following report dated 18th December, 1952, is representative:-

Source:- Aeration fountain, Sawbridgeworth.

Number of Colonies(1 day at 37°C Developing on Agar(, 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°C. 0 per ml.
Present in	Absent from	Probable Number
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction - ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) - ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction - ml.	100 ml.	

This sample shows only slight opalescence and carried only a trace of matter in suspension. The very slight turbidity is due to a trace of iron and the water is free from other metals.

The water is neutral in reaction, very hard in character though not excessively so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituent in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Apart from the objection that the water is not quite clear and bright in appearance, these results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. Softening would be advantageous.

Chemical Analyses. The following specimen report is typical:-

Chemical Results expressed in Parts per Million.

Appearance: Very faint opalescence with a very slight deposit of iron oxide together with some threads of Gallionella.

Turbidity: Less than 3 Colour: Filtered Nil.

Odour: Nil. Taste: Normal. pH 7.2. Free Carbon Dioxide: 27.

Electric Conductivity: 660. Alkalinity as CaCO₃ 295.

Ca	Mg.	Na.	CO ₃	SO ₄	Cl.	NO ₃	SiO ₂	Hypothetical Combinations	
109	21.4	17	177	65	24	0.0	28		
109	21.4		164					Calcium Carbonate	273
	5.3		13					Magnesium Carbonate	18
	16.1			63				Magnesium Sulphate	79
		1		2				Sodium Sulphate	3
		16			24			Sodium Chloride	40
							28	Silica	28
								Difference	9
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C.									450

Hardness - Total 360. Carbonate 295. Non-Carbonate 65.

Nitrate Nitrogen 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen 0.099 Oxygen absorbed 0.05

Albuminoid Nitrogen 0.000 Residual chlorine: Absent.

Metals: Iron - 0.25 Other metals absent.

Fluoride (F) 0.6

(d) The waters supplied are not liable to plumbo-solvent action, on the contrary, the hardness of the water is a constant source of legitimate complaints.

Dwellings connected and population served by public water main:-

PARISH.	Direct to Houses	Popula- tion served.	By means of stand- pipe.	Popula- tion served.
Blackmore	222	744	56	181
Bobbingworth	65	226	39	136
Chipping Ongar	252	871	31	108
Doddinghurst	208	684	26	80
Fyfield	70	224	51	165
Greensted	195	681	7	24
High Laver	44	154	42	133
High Ongar (Marden Ash)	273	952	4	14
High Ongar	169	589	43	151
Kelvedon Hatch	84	295	57	190
Lambourne	325	1,109	27	95
Little Laver	5	15	0	0
Moreton	75	253	20	70
Navestock	80	243	55	178
Norton Mandeville	14	48	20	70
Abbcss, Berners & Beauchamp Roothings.	37	101	10	23
Shelley	181	578	9	31
Stapleford Abbotts	149	511	41	143
Stapleford Towney	20	42	0	0
Stondon Massey	85	370	23	74
Stanford Rivers	143	437	24	73
Theydon Mount	42	133	2	7
Willingale.	73	236	45	156
	2,811	9,496	632	2,102

Total number of premises with mains supply:- 3,443
Total population served:- 11,598

Well Water Supplies.

. Although the foregoing table giving particulars of the number of dwellinghouses and the number of population served from the public water mains demonstrates the considerable progress that has been made, there are still far too many shallow wells in use. The quality of the water derived from such sources is generally unsatisfactory and the quantity insufficient for all normal domestic purposes. During the drought, water had to be carted to the Peartree Green area of the Parish of Doddinghurst.

During the year :-

- (i) 270 inspections were made regarding water supplies.
- (ii) 12 houses were connected to water mains as a result of action by the Department.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

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Of the 22 Parishes in the Area only Chipping Ongar, Stanford Rivers, Lambourne, Abbess Roothing and parts of High Ongar and Greensted are sewered. A scheme has however been submitted to the Minister in respect of the Parish of Moreton and schemes are in preparation by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor in respect of the Parishes of Fyfield/Willingale and Matching Green, the latter in conjunction with the Epping Rural District Council.

The methods of drainage in the absence of the public sewer are well known and the number of polluted ditches throughout the District cause serious nuisances and result in many complaints. This situation is critical in the Parishes of Blackmore and Doddinghurst, and it is to be hoped that the sewerage scheme in respect of these Parishes may be sanctioned. To prevent aggravation of this problem it would in my view be necessary to insist that in Districts without a public sewer all dwellings must comply with the same drainage standards as the Minister requires of Housing Authorities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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Refuse.

The collection and disposal of household refuse and salvage is under the control of the Department and covers the whole of the Rural District.

Vehicles and manpower remained at the same strength, viz. 3 and 8 respectively.

Revised collection schedules came into operation in November, 1952, which gave an improved service in respect of 5 Parishes.

Application has been made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the adoption of Byelaws under Section 72 (3) (a) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which when in operation will facilitate the work in Parishes having a weekly service and thus enable an improved service to be given to other Parishes.

Tipping continues at the Stondon Hall site and no special difficulties, either in connection with or arising from this operation, were experienced.

Salvage.

A "Hoenan" Twin Rack Power Baler, ordered in 1951, was installed in June of this year. The prices received from the Thames Board Mills for all grades of waste paper showed an appreciable recession, e.g., Mixed Papers, which form the bulk sales, being progressively reduced from £16. per ton f.o.l. to £7. 10. Od. per ton f.o.l. Salvage sales for the year:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	87	5	0	0	892.	4.	1.
Metals	7	8	2	0	69.	14.	3.
Rags	2	9	1	0	67.	8.	8.
Bones		16	1	19	5.	12.	9.
	97	19	0	19	£1,034.	19.	9.
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Comparative figures for 1951	109	8	3	7	1,936.	4.	6.
Comparative figures for 1950	77	18	2	23	642.	18.	4.

The Nett cost of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Services for the year ended 31st March, 1952, was :-

£3,938. 8. 11d.

HOUSING.

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Many Annual Reports will, it is certain, once again focus attention on the important part the repair and reconditioning of dwellings has to play in relation to a progressive and well balanced housing policy. Emphasis on new houses is not good enough when existing houses are falling into disrepair due to the incidence of anachronistic Rent Restriction Acts.

<u>Housing Act, 1936 - Section 11.</u>	<u>Unfit Houses.</u>
(i) Houses officially represented	10
(ii) Demolition Orders made	6
(iii) Houses demolished	-
(iv) Undertakings accepted	
(a) not to use for human habitation...	2
(b) to repair	2
(v) Number of outstanding Demolition Orders..	7
(vi) Number of Dwellings in Confirmed Clearance Orders still occupied	36
(vii) Number of Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders and Licensed under Defence Regulations 68 A.A.	1

Inspections.

(i) Inspections for disrepair and/or sanitary defects	183
(ii) Inspections regarding overcrowding	6

Notices.

(i) Informal Notices served and complied with in respect of disrepair and/or sanitary defects	118
(ii) Statutory Notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of disrepair and/or sanitary defects	18
(iii) Statutory Notices complied with	15

Housing Act, 1949 - Section 20. Improvement Grants.

Number of applications made	4
Number recommended and approved	0

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

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An assessment of a full year's working with the services of a full-time operative indicates that the powers given to Local Authorities were long overdue. A nominal charge of 2/6d is made in respect of the treatment of private dwellings, although from an administrative point of view it would be preferable to make the service a free one.

The almost exclusive use of Warfarin has given most satisfactory results.

An interesting demonstration by a specially trained operative from the London Port Health Authority of the poison known as '1080' was carried out at the Fat Factory, Stapleford Abbots, which is a reservoir of infestation, but the total 'bag' was no more than the average kill during the regular treatments using the authorised techniques.

There is no doubt that the strict enforcement of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950, will prevent the infestation of premises adjoining such ricks. The fact that it is the joint responsibility of the owner and any contractor to comply with the Order either is not generally realised or made the excuse to attempt to shift the responsibility.

The work of rodent control during the year is detailed below:-

	Local Auth- ority	Dwel- ling Houses.	Agricul- tural	All other (includ- ing busi- ness premises.	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's Dist..	14	4,476	231	310	5,131
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of					
(a) notification	Nil	50	Nil	50	100
(b) survey or otherwise	14	662	84	260	1,020
3. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats: Major	Nil	76	-	71	147
Minor	6	64	-	19	89
4. Number of properties inspected found to be seriously infested by mice	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Continued.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority..	6	140	Nil	90	236
6. Number of Notices Served under Section 4.	-	-	-	1	1
7. Number of Block Control schemes carried out	9	-	-	-	9

FOOD.

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Meat. Is transported to the retail shops in this Area from Romford. The Council has made further representations regarding the unsatisfactory methods of meat transport and in particular the non-use of floor racks.

Horseflesh. The Slaughterhouse at Crown Park Farm, Stapleford Abbotts continued to be used for the slaughter of horses for sale for human consumption, but there was a marked decline in the number dealt with. Lairage accommodation and arrangements for feeding and watering prior to slaughter are reasonably good.

	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Foals.	Total.
Number inspected.....	440	18	1	1	460
<u>Condemned</u>					
Whole Carcasses.....	5	-	-	-	5
<u>Part Carcasses.</u>					
Hindquarters	1	-	-	-	1
Lungs	7	-	-	-	7
Livers	37	-	-	-	37
Spleens	6	-	-	-	6

Other Food Condemned.

Harricot Beans	54 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Butter Beans	54 "
Canned Fruit	10 " 2 ozs.
Canned Meat	21 " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
English Beef	10 qtrs. 21 lbs.
Beef Tongue	6 lbs.
Beef Head	24 "
Tinned Fish	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
English Pork	1 qtr. 14 lbs. 4 ozs.
Canned Milk	2 lbs. 10 ozs.
Canned Vegetables	8 "
Sweetbreads	16 "
English Lamb	10 "
Beans	2 lbs.
Sago	45 "
Tinned Marmalade	6 "
Soup	1 lb. 4 ozs.
Currants	50 lbs.
Soya Flour	8 "
Tomato Sauce	14 " 10 ozs.

Food Premises.

270 inspections were carried out during the year of all classes of food premises and every opportunity is taken of discussing hygiene with those engaged in the food trade. It needs patience and repetition to alter bad habits and insanitary practices, but progress, although slow, is being made. The best way to ensure effective education is to include the subject in the curriculum of all Schools, which form the reservoir of those likely to enter the food trades. In the meantime the public could do much to assist by restricting, as far as possible, their custom to those who demonstrably practice sound hygiene methods.

The following premises are recorded:-

	Restau- rant Kitchens	Bake- houses	Fried Fish Shops	But- chers Shops	Wet Fish Shops	Gro- cers shops	Ice Cream Retlrs.
Blackmore	2	-	-	1	1	7	5
Bobbingworth	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chipping Ongar	7	2	-	3	2	6	9
Doddinghurst	4	-	1	-	1	5	4
Fyfield	1	1	-	-	-	2	3
High Laver	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
High Ongar	2	-	-	1	-	3	1
Kelvedon Hatch	-	-	-	2	-	5	1
Lanbourne	8	-	1	1	1	4	10
Moreton	2	1	-	-	-	3	1

contd.

b/f.....	27	4	2	8	5	37	37
Navestock	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Shelley	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Stapleford Abbots	5	-	-	-	-	3	5
Stapleford Tawney	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stondon Massey	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Stanford Rivers	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Willingale	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Totals:	35	4	2	8	5	52	51

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 51.

30 samples of ice cream were taken during the year with the following results:-

Bacterial Standard.	Excellent Standard.	Very Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Fairly Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
	4	13	10	2	1	30

Ministry of Health Provisional Grades.

I	II	III	IV	Total
17	10	3	Nil	30

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 - 1944,
& MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following persons and premises are recorded:-

	Number in District.
Registered Dairy Premises	3
Registered Distributors of Milk	5
Licensed Dealers. Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Licensed Dealers. Pasteurised Milk	2
Supplementary Licences.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
Pasteurised Milk	4
Sterilised Milk	8
Accredited Milk	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

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There are 41 power and 4 non-power factories on the register.

	No. on Register.	Insp- ections.	No. of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	8	3	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	64	9	Nil
3. Other premises under the Act, excluding outworkers premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals:	45	72	12	Nil

Outworkers. Section 110 (i) (c)

There were 4 outworkers in the lists supplied under this Section of the Act classified as follows:-

Wearing Apparel 2.
Shoes (Infants) 1.
Knitwear 1.

Section 111.

There were no instances of work being done in unwholesome premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 107.

The fat extraction plant situate in the Parish of Stapleford Abbotts requires a fair amount of supervision, particularly during the summer months when the arisings of raw material due to the higher incidence of home killings make the blowfly problem acute.

Although by far the greater part of the raw material is dealt with by a chemical solvent plant, other material not suited to this process is dealt with by the Irwell system. The owner is awaiting the necessary plant to deal adequately with the noxious fumes

arising from the boiling process.

PETROLEUM ACTS & ORDERS.

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There were 76 operative Licences authorising the storage of petroleum spirit at the close of the year.

A survey was made of all existing installations during which 3 cases were found of storage without the necessary Licences.

A new form of licence is being prepared embodying the model code of standard requirements in respect of electrically operated meter pumps and associated apparatus and the requirements of this Authority as authorised under Section 2 (2) (3) of the 1928 Act.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES, BUDWORTH HALL, CHIPPING ONGAR.

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These conveniences are now open for Public use by arrangement with the Trustees of the Budworth Hall.

Washing facilities including the provision of paper towels obtainable by the operation of towel vending machines have been provided.

This arrangement is intended to continue until the Council's proposed Conveniences incorporating Car Park and Bus Shelter are authorised.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

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Infectious Diseases.

Enquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases 15

Public Health Act, 1936.

Water Supplies	270
Sewerage and Drainage	211
Proposed Sewerage Scheme	101
Piggeries	72
Movable Dwellings	22
Movable Dwelling Sites	32
Refuse Collection and Disposal	274
Offensive Trades	117
Nuisances	96
Re-inspections to secure abatement of nuisances	42
Disinfestation Control	39

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Slaughterhouses	126
Bakchouses	17
Fish Shops	22
Milk and Dairies Regulations	7
Ice Cream Premises	55
Section 9 and 13	50
Dairies	8
Butchers Shops	16
Food Shops	65
Restaurant Kitchens	32
Other Food Shops	13

Miscellaneous.

Visits re. Petroleum Acts and Orders	81
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	161
Schools	15
Factory Inspections	52
Unclassified	37
National Assistance Act, 1948	2
Public Conveniences	8
Civil Defence	4
Licensed Public Houses	15

Public Health Act, 1936 & Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts	183
Total number of inspections for the purpose....	211
Housing Act, 1949	20
